

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W. T. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

No. 49

The Qu'Appelle Progress

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Prohibition First in Politics.

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	One	One	Three	One
	week.	month.	months.	year.
One column	\$6.00	\$18.00	\$54.00	\$60.00
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Three inches	2.00	6.00	18.00	20.00
Two inches	1.50	4.50	13.50	15.00

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Write for terms.
Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

"THE PROGRESS"

Last spring when we reduced the size of THE PROGRESS we promised to give our subscribers the full value for their money in reading matter, and we are pleased to be able to state that we have heard no complaints in that respect; but there have been times when we felt our space somewhat contracted. At this season of the year more space is necessary to contain the extra matter which our readers will look for in these columns, such as reports of agricultural shows, the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, etc. We therefore this week issue an eight page number, but we wish to state distinctly that we do not promise to continue at this size. Our probable limit will be six pages, or thirty columns. The size, however, will be varied according to circumstances, it may be eight, it may be six, or it may be four pages. Our readers can rest assured, however, that THE PROGRESS will continue to keep abreast of the times on all Northwest questions. We will continue to advocate the suppression of the drink traffic, being convinced that absolute Prohibition is the only workable remedy for the prevention of the terrible evils arising from that infernal business. Our views on the manner in which our Northwest law is administered are well known, but it will not be out of place to say here that we will continue with increased vigor our campaign against Royal's permits and permit licenses. Indeed, we firmly believe it to be our duty to devote our energies almost exclusively the cause of Prohibition, though we will also be found, as occasion arises, on the right side of every Northwest question, regardless of party politics, from which we have happily cut adrift. From this stand we appeal to the friends of the Cause of Temperance to assist us by subscribing for THE PROGRESS, and using their influence to induce others to become subscribers. If the friends of the Cause desire to have their views represented they must contribute to that end by doing all they can toward the financial success of THE PROGRESS. Accord-

ing to the support we receive so will we be enabled to fight the battle of Prohibition. If our support is strong, so will we be strong; if our support is weak, we ask how is it possible for us to make a vigorous fight? Now friends it rests with you; send in your dollars.

SIR JOHN INTERVIEWED.

In the early part of last week the Prohibitionists of the Maritime provinces held a big convention at St. John, N. B. Later in the week, the Dominion Ministers held a Conservative demonstration. That the Premier himself and two of his Ministers thought it necessary to be present at a political demonstration in the same week and in the same place as the Prohibitionists, is the best kind of evidence that the Maritime Prohibition party is becoming a very important factor in the electoral problem down by the sea. Indeed the fact that the Prohibitionists are gaining strength so rapidly, but still surely, makes them more of an element to be feared than even the Grits. Many Conservatives and large numbers of Liberals are joining the more advanced Prohibition party. Indeed it has been said that there are the best indications that the Prohibitionists will carry a large majority of the Maritime counties at the next Dominion or Provincial elections when they take place. Hence the fears of the Dominion Government for the safety of the seats of their supporters. While in St. John, Sir John was interviewed by a deputation, in reference to which the following dispatch has been received:

"Sir John Macdonald was addressed yesterday by a deputation of temperance people on the subject of the abuse of the permit system in the Northwest. In reply, Sir John explained some of the difficulties under which the authorities labored and assured the delegation that steps had already been taken to break up the practice of purchasing two or more lots of liquor with the same permit. Other steps would be taken where abuses exist. He expected the time would soon arrive when the country would be settled sufficiently for the people to take the management of these matters into their own hands."

It was added that the deputation went away apparently well pleased with the result of the interview, which we doubt very much. It is a very unsavory chestnut to talk about "the difficulties under which the authorities labor." In this case "the difficulties" are of the authorities own making. Anyone acquainted with the true inwardness of the Northwest case cannot help extreme disgust when reading of the leader of the Government talking about "the difficulties." A saloonist of Alberta said recently that the Government was to blame for the illegal traffic. He said "why did not the Government stop us at first, now that we are established it would be very hard to shut us up." That man well knew the true state of affairs. In fact it paid him to know and he was honest enough to speak the truth. In the face of the facts for Sir John to talk of "difficulties" is the height of absurdity. He also talked of tinkering with the permits and their abuse, but not a word

about removing the heinous excesses which they have fostered into a large growth upon the Northwest Act. Oh, no, he must have discovered that his delegation did not fully comprehend the true circumstances of our case, and therefore, with fox-like sagacity decided to gull them with "difficulties" and remedies for "abuses." That they were satisfied, however, we cannot credit. The Prohibitionists cannot be caught with that kind of chaff. Nothing short of the abolition of the permit system will remedy "abuses," for the system itself is one of abuse. It is an abuse of the power given to the Lieut-Governor for the purpose of providing for exceptional cases, and those only. It is the Government that have created the "difficulties" for which the Premier claims consideration, and it is high time the people got their eyes opened to that fact, and that the Government is driving many of its friends into hostility against its anti-Prohibition policy.

On the second page inside we publish an interview by a representative of the Canadian Voice with the Rev. John McDougall, of Morley, N. W. T. It is a very strong indictment against the Dominion Government with respect to the manner in which the Prohibitory Provisions of the Northwest Territories Act is administered. We defer further comment until our next issue.

Qu'Appelle Vidette: The Leader last week had some remarks on Mr. Hayter Reed's being an energetic worker and economist in the matter of getting the Indians to provide their own sustenance, in which we entirely concur; and we also endorse its remarks with regard to the very able support he receives at the hands of Messrs. Keith and Lash; but there is one branch wherein we think Mr. Reed has opportunity of economising even yet more in the matter of Indian supplies. We refer to the matter of sheep raising. If the Department would supply each reserve with a few sheep, in a very few years the Indian would be enabled to furnish wool for the blankets he has so much need of, especially in the winter season; and not only would he be supplied with blankets, but there would be in addition a continuous supply of fresh meat which could be most beneficially used in lieu of bacon, as a change of diet for poor Indians. In addition to the blankets and food supply, there would be the pelts, which would also be a source of income for the several bands. But, for the full benefit to be derived from the raising of sheep on the reserves, it would be necessary that two or three woolen mills be established in the Territories; and for the early establishment of a limited number of woolen mills it might be desirable that the Government give a certain amount of assistance to cover working expenses for a year or two, until such time as the institutions became self-supporting. We throw out these hints, not knowing whether the question has ever been considered by the Indian Department. If it has not it would be well for Mr. Reed and those engaged with him in the Department, who have the welfare of the Indian at heart, to take the matter into their serious consideration.

New York city spends over \$700,000,000 annually for beer, wines, and other intoxicating liquors.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ottawa Journal.

"So much has been said about the damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest," said Mr. McGirr, secretary to the superintendent general of Indian affairs, to the Journal Saturday morning, that I wrote to a gentleman in one of the frost visited districts and asked him to send me a fair sample of the wheat touched, and a sample of the untouched. I received them and here they are. Look at them. Any one can see them and examine them by calling at my office. Very few," added Mr. McGirr, "can distinguish any difference in quality between the samples, and I think I am safe in saying that experts would not contend that the damage done was more than 4 or 5 per cent. Remember that the frost only touched here and there, principally in low places. From all sources the yield will be immense and a large proportion of it will grade No. 1 hard."

The latest issue of that fine pictorial weekly, the Dominion Illustrated, is fully up to the high standard which it long ago established. In portraits the public is favoured with a striking likeness of Miss Duncan, author of "A Social Departure," a Canadian lady writer of whom the Dominion may well be proud, while the new Consul-General of Spain also occupies a place in the number. The Sporting Scenes on the Jacques Cartier, Canadian Horses at Detroit Fair, and the Artillery Competition at Quebec are all capital. A picture of universal interest is the group of leaders of French Protestantism, taken on the 20th of June last, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Mission on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal. Altogether it is a good number. The Dominion Illustrated is published by the Sabiston Company, Gazette Building, Montreal, J. P. Edwards, Business Manager.

THE MINISTER AND TEMPERANCE.

Rev. Dr. Carman, in his able address at the Methodist General Conference, well said: As the farmer must fight and destroy the enemy of his crops as well as prepare the soil and nurture his plant, so must the Gospel ministry uproot and overthrow all obstacles and break down the opposition as well as sow the pure seed of the word, train the tender shoot, administer the revivings of grace and love, and strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die. In this aspect of his work Christ came not to send peace on the earth, but a sword. The great moral, social, public and political obstructions to the spreading of the Gospel kingdom must be removed. Does anyone doubt that if the vote of the entire Methodist Church were cast solid for prohibition we would have it in two years? And should not our people be as united on this matter, letting go all partisan thoughts? Should we not be solid, compact, united on this question? The clarion voice of conscience must sound above the din of party strife. History will repeat itself. An uprising, a vindication of conscience must come if we are to have prohibition. Polygamy, slavery, sutteeism, child widowism, are fleeing; and in all lands the sentiment is against as dire a foe as the world has ever seen—the liquor traffic. The sway of the serpent is lessening in spirit. God hasten the day!

"Antagonism to the use of intoxicants will grow until it permeates all classes of business and governs to a very large degree the advancement of all kinds of labor. It does now to a certain extent, but the trend of the times in this direction is on an upward plane.—Exchange.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

—The railroad surveyors are camped about four miles south of town.

—Harvest is over at last. The damage to wheat is not as great as was expected three weeks ago.

—F. H. Saché had a stalk of rhubarb this season which measured eight inches in circumference and the leaf of which measured three feet in length.

—Jas. Pruden of Beaver Lake is in town. Crops have been excellent there this season. Ducks and geese have begun to come from the north but wavs are not numerous yet.

—Thos. Stewart arrived from Blind Man on Saturday where he has finished putting up hay required for the coming winter by Mann Bros. out fit. The party was to commence on Monday at Boggy Plain to put up one hundred tons along the proposed route from the point to Edmonton, for use on construction work this fall.

—Bears are very numerous along the Athabasca trail this season. As Scott Simpson of the H. B. Co. was coming in from the Landing last week, when near two lakes about 60 miles from Edmonton he saw a very large black bear feeding at a clump of small bushes near the trail. Without being seen by him Mr. Simpson approached within a few yards on the opposite side of the bushes at which the bear was feeding. He was armed with a double barreled shot gun and had just four ball cartridge. The first shot he fired struck the bear in the side wounding him severely, but when he pulled the second trigger to give the bear the finishing stroke the cartridge failed to go off, and Mr. Simpson was glad to drop on the ground behind the bushes to put in his two remaining cartridges. The bear was so startled and enraged by his wound that he did not see Mr. Simpson although so close to him even when the third cartridge was snapped and the gun failed to go off. Had the bear seen him the situation would have been to say the least critical as they were so close together. The fourth and last cartridge went off and landed the ball with effect. Mr. Simpson then finished him with an axe. The bear was an old one and the skin from tip to tail was nearly eight feet long. The head has been sent to Calgary to be stuffed.

The Southern Star, of Atlanta, Georgia, thus indulges in a little preaching to the voters: The amount of popularity we get in this world is not a question for our consideration, but whether the world is better for our having lived in it. The question asked next the Judgement Day will not be, "How faithful did you vote your party ticket?" but, "How much independence have you shown? how bold have you been in standing up for the right? how many times have you single-handed faced the multitude that has gone astray?" Which do you therefore regard as the nearest, infallible, God or your party? It is time for you to give up the desire to hold the destination of always being faithful to party, and seek for a higher distinction.

READ THESE LINES.

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- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
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- 1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scurvy.

The Qu'Appelle Progress
IS A STRAIGHT
PROHIBITION PAPER,
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.
Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

**Assassination of
the Law.**

**REV. JOHN McDOUGALL INTER-
VIEWED.**

**He tells the Story of Prohibition
and its Strangulation by
the Government.**

The Rev. John McDougall, of Morley, N. W. T., while in attendance at the Methodist General Conference at Montreal recently, was interviewed by a representative of the Canadian Voice, published at Halifax, N. S. We have pleasure in transferring the interview to the columns of THE PROGRESS.

A representative of THE VOICE has just had a very interesting and pleasant interview with Rev. John McDougall, the well known Methodist Missionary to the Indians of the North West Territories. He is a son of the late Rev. George McDougall, who labored so successfully for many years in the North West and was finally frozen to death on the great Plains, while on the mission field.

Rev. John McDougall has spent nearly all his life time on that great mission field. When yet a young boy his father went to the then.

"GREAT LONE LAND"

and there the son has ever since remained. He is probably the best known Missionary to the Indians now living on this continent.

Mr. McDougall is an active temperance man, and a thorough Prohibitionist, being well convinced by all his mission experience that if the liquor traffic becomes once well established in the Territories a great portion of all the results of Christian Mission effort there will be undone.

THE ORIGIN OF PROHIBITION.

The agitation for Prohibition in the North West said Mr. McDougall, began with my father, the late Rev. George McDougall, and myself. In 1870, or thereabouts, we were residing at Victoria, on the North Saskatchewan. At that time there was not a white settler south of Edmonton in the whole North West. Whiskey traders then, as now, were the curse of the country. We determined to get up a petition to the Lieut. Governor at Winnipeg to issue a proclamation suppressing the liquor traffic in the whole N. W. T. that would include the territory between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. My father drafted the petition and he sent me to the different camps hundreds of miles with dogs, to get the signatures of the head men and chiefs of the various camps of Indians. I was several months getting the names and secured all I could reach. Not a leading man or Chief refused, even though drinkers themselves. The Hudson Bay Packet took the petition to the Governor at Winnipeg and

A PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED.

that the traffic would be suppressed. This stopped the traffic in the Northern portion of the country completely, but in the south-west portion, known as the McLeod region, it increased the trade. We enjoyed an almost complete immunity for a time, except an occasional flood trader. The south-west liquor traders around House-Top country, began to extend their operations to the North West. At this time we went through that country to Fort Benton on the Missouri and encountered whiskey trading in its most horrid aspects. It was demoralized, impoverish- and was steadily killing off the tribes

I have seen

WHOLE CAMPS DRUNK

shooting killing and abandoning the young, and lechery of the worst kind. We then began to show up to the authorities at Ottawa, and our Methodist church the terrible condition of affairs. After an agitation of several years, led by my father and myself, the Government at Ottawa responded by the appointment of the Mounted Police.

The section in the N. W. T. Act prohibiting the liquor traffic was, I suppose, only a re-enactment of the provisions under which the governor had issued the proclamation. That section, as well as the N. W. proclamation was always understood in the Territories to be a rigid Prohibition law to which there was no exception. The Government listened to us readily when we attempted to show them that without it we would be plunged into anarchy and blood shed.

When the Mounted Police were started from Dufferin, on the Red River a commission was sent to me from the Government to go through the Indian tribes and prepare them for the incoming of this mounted force. At the time it was felt that unless the way was prepared they might become alarmed and excited and drive the whole force out of the country. The Officers of the force told me on their arrival that it was a most anomalous state of affairs for that force to be sent to suppress the traffic as they were all drinking men, with one exception. That was

THE FATAL MISTAKE

of the Government, in my opinion—sending men to suppress the traffic who had no sympathy with that kind of work. What they did was a matter of duty, but most of them never entered heartily into the work.

THE PERMIT SYSTEM

began in the time of Gov. Laird and then began to be an evil. The settlers came, and with them a drinking population.

The demand for intoxicants grew, and in place of resisting it the government issued the permit system, so that to-day the restraint formerly imposed is about obliterated. The government sent a class of

CIVIL SERVANTS, STIPENDIARIES,

and other officers, apparently in sympathy with the traffic, and in too many cases, ready to nullify the work of the Mounted Police. The Mounted Police finally became a refuge for the wild sons of eastern families, and did but little to uphold the prestige of the law. Imagine the effect of an officer making a seizure and by his conduct apologizing for the necessity laid upon him to perform the disagreeable duty!

There is

MORE DRUNKENNESS TO BE SEEN

to-day in the various towns of the N. W. T. in proportion to the population than in any other Province in the Dominion. Comparatively very little effort is made to enforce the Prohibition law. The present system has opened the way to a free traffic in liquor. This has been greatly augmented recently by the four per cent. beer licenses. Under cover of these they have free traffic in liquor of all kinds. The consequence is the law is steadily broken, and public opinion is being demoralized. The country is full of drunkenness, which the Indians witness, and among some of the tribes the old habit is being renewed.

WE HAVE LOST EVERYTHING

We had gained, and the law, which when executed, was a boon and a blessing to the whole country has been dragged into the dirt by inconsistent action on the part of those in authority. Intemperate officials, the permit system, beer licenses—these have undone the glorious work accomplished by the Proclamation and the Prohibitory law.

I lay

THE WHOLE BLAME

on the Government. Had the original law, so nobly given to us at the hour of our immigration, been rigidly enforced in its real spirit we would to-day have been one of the proudest Prohibition countries the sun

shines upon. Our paternal government is responsible for the condition of things. As they now have so demoralized the public opinion of the country, from the causes that I have already described, that I am afraid in the event of a plebiscite in the N. W. T. to day the present law would be overthrown. We have

ONLY ONE HOPE

and that is of a great uprising of the temperance sentiment of the Eastern provinces, I am a Prohibitionist of the most advanced type, and a believer in a Prohibition party. Both parties, in respect to the enforcement of our laws, have proved equally corrupt.

(Signed) JOHN McDOUGALL.

A WORD WITH YOU.

Carmon, Man., Standard.

We desire to say a few words to you upon a subject which cannot be other than interesting to you, and to your friends and relatives; and, in doing so, we desire to interest you without giving the slightest cause for offence. Indeed, it is our purpose to deal with the subject in the most kindly and reasonable manner, and in such a way as to leave no sting. Without deceiving you with a long introduction, we will disclose the nature of our subject in this paragraph. It is the indulgence of the whiskey habit.

Did you ever stop to think, in a serious, intelligent and manly way, what you are doing when you indulge the wholly useless and destructive appetite for strong drink? Have you ever thought of what it means—of what its consequences have been to millions of other men who were once as strong as you think you are now, and of what its consequences may possibly be to you and to your family? If you have not so thought, this article will have accomplished its purpose if it causes you now to pause, while you have the opportunity, and give the subject that consideration which its importance and gravity demands of you as a rational, reasonable and intelligent member of society. Did you ever stop and think that there is not to-day a drunkard in the world who started out with the intention of becoming one; that there is not to-day a drunkard killing a felon's cell who did not think until it was too late that he was strong enough to quit its use before wreck and ruin overtook him; that there is not a man whom it has bankrupted who thought it would bring the auctioneer's flag to his door; that there is not a man who has destroyed himself and beggared his family who would not have indignantly repelled any intimation that he was bringing himself and family to that desperate crisis; is there a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher, a banker, a merchant, a farmer, a skilled laborer, an editor, or any man engaged in any of the professions, trades and occupations, strong enough to escape ruin, after he has learned to like its taste and influence, if he persists in its use; have you not known thousands of men to be killed, wrecked and ruined by its use; but have you ever known any man to be injured by letting it alone? Is it not the most self flattery and conceit for you to crudely imagine that you can win at a game where so many millions have lost? Do you not know that it adds nothing to your understanding or respectability to transform yourself into an incoherent, moulting angry demon by the use of whiskey? Do you not know it destroys the confidence of society in your business and professional integrity and ability? Do you not know, when it gets hold of you, it is next to impossible to become emancipated from its enslaving and ruinous influence? Do you not know that the friendship of the man who asks you to drink is like the friendship of the Opas to him who rests beneath its shade?

Do you not know that you have not a prudent friend, or an affectionate relative, who would not unhesitatingly advise you against the use of intoxicants? Do you not know that you are absolutely powerless to give an intelligent reason, or a virtuous excuse, for drinking whiskey? Do you not know that it is hourly sending men to the grave, the prisons and to the gallows; and women and children to poverty and the poor-house? Do you not know that when you drink whiskey you are patronising and actively encouraging the most frightful curse to human society known in the catalogue of evil? Do you not know that to drink whiskey is the indulgence of one of the most wholly selfish desires of human nature; that when you drink you simply gratify a purely selfish desire to the exclusion of any possible good to others, or to yourself; and that you are thus injuring others to gratify your own selfishness? Do you not know it robs you of your substance and your manhood, your family of happiness and contentment, youth of its joys, and innocence of its smile? Do you not know that you are better able to abandon the habit to-day than you will be to-morrow, next week, next month, or next year; that the influence of strong drink is of the most insidious and stealthy character; and that every day's use of it simply adds another rivet to the manacles which are binding you, may be slowly, but surely, to a destiny whose end is woe and misery? Do you not know that when you have so far acquired a taste for whiskey as to keep a private bottle and drink on the sly and alone, it is getting that kind of a hold on you which it rarely ever releases this side of destruction and ruin? Right here, can you not read the handwriting on the wall and permit your good judgement and manhood to reassert themselves? Would you like to be an insolent, bleary-eyed drunkard, a curse to yourself, a disgrace to your family, a reproach to your species, and a nuisance to your fellow man? Would you like to be feared by the weak and despised by the strong, courted by the depraved and abhorred by the virtuous, a friend of vice and an enemy to virtue? If you would be all this—and even worse—you will find no impediment to your downward course so long as you cling to your bottle and to vice, and you will by this means sooner than by any other reach the wretched goal of your pitiable ambition. Answer these questions in a manly way, and then say, if you can, that there is any reason or excuse for destroying yourself, and all else that any manly man should love and cherish. If you will only stop and think, we will not regret that we have had a word with you.

HERE IS A PARABLE.

Two men went up to the polls to vote on the liquor traffic, one a deacon and the other a drunkard. The deacon said within himself, "I am glad I am not as other men are liars, thieves, corruptors, or even as this drunkard. I go regularly to church and to prayer meeting, I help to pay the preacher, I send money to convert the heathen, I have no appetite for drink, and the saloon is no temptation unto me, so I can cast a ballot for its perpetuation, and it will bring no danger unto me, but it will make me solid with the men who trade my store." And the drunkard stood off while the deacon voted, for he was ashamed to be seen by him in his rags and filth. But when the deacon was gone, he slipped up to the ballot box and said within himself, "Lord, be merciful to me in my helplessness, and to my family in their misery, and I will at least cast my vote for my deliverance and do Thou, O Lord, hasten the day when the deacons and the Church shall have mercy upon me." Think you not, reader, that the drunkard went down to his house justified in the sight of God rather than the deacon?—Canada Citizen.

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THE SALOON AND THE HOME.

One of the principal allies of the saloon is the uncomfortable home. We do not fall in with those who imagine that when poverty is abolished vice will also disappear. We are not sure that the comfortable classes do not produce as many drunkards in proportion as the poorer ones, although it is natural that the drinker should often gravitate from comfort to penury, and so make the poor seem worse than they are. Still it cannot be denied that there are as many homes which are no homes at all, and that there are as many young men who can find social life and a comfortable lounging place no where but at the tavern. The more crowded the population you are not surprised to find four grog shops at one crossing. What is the remedy? One is to supply suitable lounging places free from drink. In winter these must be indoors, and the duty of the Christian public is plain. Every Church should see to it that the social life of its poorer people is duly provided for. But there is an important thing which the community must do as a whole, and that is to supply public parks, squares and play grounds within the reach of every dwelling, and sufficient rest and shelter to permit of their being enjoyed by the people, and sufficient police and light to prevent their being misused as the night advances. As the city grows it should be a first question with those who have the care of it what spaces shall be secured for this purpose, and these should be set apart before the growth of population makes the cost of purchasing them too great.—Montreal Witness.

Eight hundred and twenty life insurance companies have failed also seven hundred and fifty co-operative associations. Against this only one fraternal insuring Order that ever paid a full claim, has gone under.—A. O. U. W. Review.

IT MUST COME.—Bishop Spalding one of the master spirits in the Roman Catholic church in the States, has recently said: In fact, one great question that is going to be forced into politics—we may sneer at it now, but it is going to come—is the question of Prohibition. Mark my words: the saloon in America has become a public nuisance. The liquor trade, by meddling with politics and corrupting politics, has become a menace and a danger. Those who think and those who love America, and those who love liberty are going to bring this moral question into politics more and more.—Bishop Spalding.

Der Brauer und Mulzer admits that the enormous increase of beer-drinking in America has not, according to the official reports, brought with it a decrease in the production of distilled liquors. It explains this in two ways; (1) Because there are so many "hypocritical Temperance people" who prefer to drink whiskey because they can drink it "on the sly;" and (2) because the Prohibition laws in several States have made it necessary to discard beer for the less bulky beverage, whiskey. "The Prohibitionists, the very people whom the Voice advocates," is the conclusion, are to be blamed that King Gambrinus has not dispossessed demon whiskey entirely of its power! Will Der Brauer and Mulzer kindly address its attention to its own native land, Germany, and inform us why, in the land of beer and Bismarck, the use of distilled liquors has been rapidly increasing of late years as shown by the official figures. Are the Prohibitionists to blame for it even there?—Voice.

**THE DEADLIEST OF
SERPENTS.**

The cobra destroys less life in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

INDIAN HEAD.

—Our citizens regret very much the decision of our genial station agent, Mr. C. T. Lewis, to remove to British Columbia, for which province he expects to leave shortly.

—Mr. D. McIntosh, formerly section foreman here, has been promoted to road master on the Prince Albert Division of the C.P.R., and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

—A public Temperance meeting has been arranged to be held in the town hall, Indian Head, on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., under the auspices of the Indian Head Division, S. of T., who will be assisted in the program by members of Qu'Appelle Council, R. T. of T. The entertainment will consist of addresses, interspersed with Temperance solos and choruses, in which the Qu'Appelle Royal Templar singers have become very proficient. A collection will be taken. Everybody is invited to attend.

WOLSELEY.

—Show here was very successful notwithstanding the wet weather. The prize list next week.

—On Sunday last Robert Taylor a young man residing with his brothers on a farm a few miles south, went out shooting accompanied by a young man named Pollock. Taylor carried the two loaded guns whilst his companion went ahead to raise the game. It is impossible to tell with any degree of certainty how it happened. From the position in which the body was found however it is assumed that he was in the act of dropping one of the guns for the purpose of firing the other. Death must have been instantaneous as the side of the skull was completely blown off. He was a quiet unassuming young man and was very popular. An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Coroner Cartwright, of Qu'Appelle, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts of the case.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

—Recently a party of thirteen purchased a threshing outfit at Regina, and started to work in the direction of Fort Qu'Appelle. On Saturday last one of the party named George E. Evans, while crossing the bridge here met a native woman and her daughter in a cart. He stopped them and pulled the young woman out of the cart and attempted to outrage her. A chase was had against him, and he was brought before Mr. F. S. Proctor, J. P., who committed him for trial at Regina, to which place he was taken Wednesday morning. It is said the threshing gang is comprised of tough characters, and a party of police has been detailed to watch them.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Justice of the Peace: T. Harris, Esq., Harrisburg, Alberta.

To be Notary Public: John Arthur Bangs, Esq., Calgary, Alberta.

To be Fire Guardians (Under the provisions of the Ordinance respecting Prairie and Forest Fires): Scarceant Ltd. field and Constable Palfrey of the Northwest Mounted Police Force.

To be Veterinary Surgeon, under the provisions of the ordinance respecting infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals, in and for the provisional District of Alberta. Inspector Theodore Andrew Wroughton, of the North-West Mounted Police Force.

WHITEWOOD.

—On Wednesday last was held the eight annual exhibition of the Whitewood agricultural society, and as expected the display in field roots and vegetables was something immense, and for quality and size superceded anything shown here before. In the home industries department the ladies were up to their usual standard in a magnificent display of work. The horses and cattle were a picture to look at, and showed a steady improvement in the breeding. Altogether the society can feel proud of their display and confident that their district is away up as an agricultural one. The attendance was perhaps not quite so numerous as other seasons, on account of the busy time the farmers are having just now, but it was a total success. Want of space forbids giving a detailed account of the prize winners.

SALT COATS.

—School Inspector Hewgill is inspecting the schools of this district.

—Mrs. McVicar and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Arnett, has returned to Winnipeg.

—Farmer Wilson, of Bredenbury, rejoices in a yield of forty-four bushels of wheat to the acre.

—The British Farmers delegates were in town on Sunday and Monday, leaving on Monday evening.

—Buchanan & Co's. grain warehouse is completed and has been leased by N. Bawlf, A. E. Booke will be in charge as buyer.

—Sandy McDougall, of Wallace, has distinguished himself as did the mighty King David. He ran after a bear (on horseback) clubbed it to death with an old "Zulu" shot gun and cut its throat with a jack-knife.

—Mrs. Borradaile, wife of the agent of the Imperial Colonization Board here, left on Tuesday for Calgary on a three months' visit to relatives. Her sister Miss Ada Hudson, who has been visiting her, returned home at the same time.

—The eleven year old daughter of John Woodcutter, a newly arrived settler of Langenburg, fell and dislocated her arm at the elbow about two months ago. The arm was put up in splints, the dislocation being left unredressed. At the end of the seventh week surgical aid was procured at Saltcoats and a reduction of the dislocation was effected with great difficulty.

CARNDUFF.

—Last Thursday, September 25, the annual show of the South Eastern Assiniboia Agricultural Society was held at Carnduff. The day was very warm, and when it is remembered that this place is situated some seventy miles from a railway, the number of people who were present, and the quantity and quality of the exhibits was something to be marvelled at. In every department there was a fine display, if we except grain, which was poor in sample and number of exhibits, the reason being that almost no threshing had been done at time of the fair taking place. Roots and vegetables made a splendid display, while the indoor exhibit of butter cheese and fancy work was a very creditable one. In horses and stock many good animals were shown, including two very fine thoroughbred bulls, while some steers were shown that would be hard to beat anywhere. Taken altogether the exhibition was very successful.—*Decorative Times.*

LETHBRIDGE.

—Lethbridge and Great Falls, Montana, are now connected by an iron band. The last spike was driven on Wednesday of last week. A large crowd assembled at the station to see the first train pass over the line. A train load of Galt coal left here the same day for Montana.

YORK FARM, MOOSE JUNCTION, N. W. T.

Writing from this fertile district, Mr. G. F. Clark, says: "I had a severe attack of diarrhoea, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

PRINCE ALBERT.

—The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway is now known as the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., the C. P. R. having taken over the road on the 1st inst. Mr. D. McIntosh, of Indian Head, has been promoted from section foreman to road master, and is now in charge of the line. Trains leave Regina on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock reaching Prince Albert at 21 o'clock. Returning trains leave Prince Albert at 7 o'clock p. m. On Mondays and Thursdays and reach Regina at 21 o'clock. The telegraph line is in operation to Saskatoon and is being completed to Prince Albert.

—The Hudson's Bay Company's officials at Winnipeg were notified by telegram on Monday that Hon. Lawrence Clarke, the company's chief factor at Prince Albert, had died. The deceased was well known throughout this northwestern country by his long residence and through his associations as a public man. He entered the H. B. Co's. service as a post master in the year 1851 and was promoted to a clerkship a few years later. In 1867 he was made a chief trader and in 1875 was raised to the honorable position of chief factor. He has been in charge of the district of which Carlton was formerly and Prince Albert now is the head quarters, since 1867. Previous to that he saw most of his service in the McKenzie river district. Mr. Clarke was a member of the first Northwest Council which was appointed by the Federal Government and this gained the title of honorable. He has been ill for some time and his life has been despaired of several times of late, but a couple of weeks ago he began to show signs of improvement and it was thought he would recover. He, however, suffered a relapse and death quickly ensued.

SASKATOON.

—The agricultural society's fair of the 1st and 2nd was a grand success. A great interest had been taken in it and their efforts were crowned with success. A large number of entries were made in each class, more especially the root and stock departments. Although the grain exhibit was small yet the samples showed this to be a good soil for such. The weather was very favorable and a large crowd in attendance.

CALGARY.

—Mr. G. H. Campbell, who has been entrusted with the management of the delegation from the old country cannot be accused of hiding his own light under a bushel. He has kept the delegates under the lock and key of the province of Manitoba; he has immersed them for weeks together in such commercial centres as Lincoln and Saltcoats but he is afraid that he will be unable to devote more than two days to the whole district of Alberta. It may be that Mr. Campbell is not aware of the extent of our country, inasmuch as he has never paid it a visit, and one cannot help admiring the pluck of gentlemen who undertake to point out to a stranger the resources of a country of which he himself is utterly ignorant.

As Albertans we must, however, protest against such hole and corner proceedings. It is absurd to think that the vast resources of our great stock raising country can be shown to advantage in two days, and it would be much better that the delegates should not come here at all, than that they should arrive, only to be hustled away on the following day.

We are glad to hear that the reception committee last night took steps to acquaint the Minister of Agriculture with the strange proceedings of Mr. G. H. Campbell, and we have no doubt that the grievance under which we labor has only to be ventilated in the proper quarter, to be at once remedied.

OUT IN PERIL.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

GRENFELL.

ANNUAL FALL EXHIBITION.

Our show was the best we have ever had. The stock, horses and cattle particularly, were a splendid exhibit and there was a very good show of sheep and poultry. Mr. McKay made a splendid display of the products of the Government Experimental Farm although not for competition. The Indians on Crooked Lake Reserve made a very good display of their exhibit. Their wheat was the best sample I have seen this season, and they had a good display of roots and fancy work etc. The special prize to the Indian taking the most money in prizes, was awarded to Alex Gaddy. Our display of roots and garden produce was first class. Altogether our show, of the 3rd inst., was a grand success. The following is a list of the prize winners:

CLASS 1.—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.
Team in harness, Messrs. Skrine & Tryon.

Mare with foal at foot, B. A. Creed, Wm. Pollock, J. D. McDonnell.

Filly or gelding, one year old, Skrine & Tryon.

Foal of 1890, Jas. Pollock, B. A. Creed.

CLASS 2.—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Team in harness, T. W. Wright, J. Laidlaw, O. P. Skrine.

Mare with foal at foot, J. D. McDonnell, D. W. McGregor, O. P. Skrine.

Filly or gelding 2 years old, Rowley & Chapman, J. Laidlaw.

Filly or gelding, 1 year old, Rowley & Chapman, R. S. Ennis.

Foal of 1890, J. D. McEwan, J. D. McDonnell.

CLASS 3.—ROADSTERS.

Team in harness, W. H. Ellis, J. Love.

Mare with foal at foot, W. H. Ellis, B. A. Creed, E. Kendrick.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old, W. H. Ellis, O. P. Skrine, J. Fotheringham.

Filly or gelding 1 year old, D. W. McGregor, R. S. Ennis, Routh & Love.

Foal of 1890, E. Kendrick, W. H. Ellis.

Single horse in harness, N. Hobson, J. Crull.

Saddle horse, O. P. Skrine, J. Crull.

Pony mare with foal at foot, J. S. McDonnell, W. H. Ellis.

CLASS 4.—PEDIGREED CATTLE.

Bull, any age, J. S. McDonnell, Wm. Aldred.

Cow, Rowley & Chapman, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Heifer, 2 year old, Rowley & Chapman, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer, 1 year old, Rowley & Chapman, J. Fotheringham, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer calf, Rowley & Chapman, 1st and 2nd.

Bull calf, Rowley & Chapman.

Bull, one year old, S. Mitchell, J. Fotheringham.

CLASS 5.—GRADE CATTLE.

Bull calf, E. Marshall, J. Walker.

Milch cow, S. Mitchell, D. W. McGregor.

Heifer, 2 year old, J. F. Davis, J. Fotheringham.

Heifer, 1 year old, Geo. Whitlaw, J. Fotheringham.

Heifer calf, J. Fotheringham, S. Mitchell.

Beef animal, J. F. Davis, J. C. Riley.

Yoke oxen, S. Ingram, T. S. Taylor.

CLASS 6.—SHEEP, LONG WOOL.

Ram, any age, R. S. Ennis.

Pair ewes, R. S. Ennis, A. W. Crush.

Pair shearing ewes, A. W. Crush.

Ewe lamb, R. S. Ennis, A. W. Crush.

Ram lamb.—R. S. Ennis.

CLASS 7.—SHORT WOOL.

Ram, any age, O. P. Skrine.

Pair ewes, R. Green, A. W. Crush.

Pair shearing ewes, O. P. Skrine, R. S. Ennis.

Ewe lamb, R. Green, A. W. Crush.

Ram lamb, O. P. Skrine, A. W. Crush.

CLASS 8.—PIGS, BERKSHIRE.

Boar, any age.—Geo. Whitlaw, A. W. Crush.

Breeding sow, N. Hobson.

Pair spring pigs, N. Hobson.

CLASS 9.—WHITE, ANY BREED.

Pair spring pigs, Fred Aston.

CLASS 10.—POULTRY.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, J. Fotheringham, 1st and 2nd.

Pair White Leghorns, Wilford Wilde.

Any other variety, J. Fotheringham, 1st and 2nd.

Turkeys, J. Fotheringham, 1st.

Geese, J. Laidlaw, W. Wilde.

Ducks, F. Harly, W. Wilde.

CLASS 11.—AGRICULTURAL.

Two bushels Red Fife wheat, F. Aston, J. Dunn.

Two bushels white Fife wheat, J. A. McLennan, Geo. Harrison.

White oats, Geo. Whittam.

Canadian barley, J. Dunn.

Two rowed barley, W. Wilde.

CLASS 12.—FIELD ROOTS.

Early rose potatoes, Thos. Trenough, W. Wilde.

Any other variety, D. W. McGregor, W. Wilde.

Swede Turnips, W. Wilde, Thos. Trenough.

White Turnips, Wm. Nixon, J. Dunn.

Long red mangels, J. Crull, Wm. Howey.

Globe mangels, W. Wilde, P. S. Ott.

Sugar Beet, Thos. Trenough, W. Wilde.

Red field carrot, Wm. Dixon.

White field carrot, Wm. Dixon, J. Crull.

CLASS 13.—FODDER PRODUCTS.

Clover and other cultivated grasses, R. Hillhouse, R. S. Ennis.

CLASS 14.—GARDEN PRODUCE.

Long beets, J. Hewett, M. T. Bird.

Turnip beets, Wm. Howey, P. S. Ott.

Red carrots, Wm. Howey, W. Wilde.

Intermediate carrots, W. Dixon, J. Crull.

Parsnips, Wm. Howey, M. T. Bird.

Red onions, J. Crull, W. Wilde.

White onions, J. Crull, W. Howey.

Onions from sets, J. Crull, W. Wilde.

Large cucumbers, W. Wilde.

Red tomatoes, J. Crull, W. Wilde.

Citrons, J. Crull, R. Ervine.

Squash, W. Wilde.

Pumpkins, R. Ervine.

Celery, R. S. Ennis, T. Trenough.

White cabbage, W. Howey, J. Crull.

Red cabbage, Thos. Trenough, J. Crull.

Lettuces, P. S. Ott, W. Wilde.

Rhubarb, W. Wilde.

Ears corn, G. Harrison, W. Wilde.

Caiflower, J. Crull, Thos. Trenough.

Col. Savory herbs, P. S. Ott, W. Wilde.

Winter radish, W. Wilde, P. S. Ott.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Lady driver, special, by B. F. Richardson, M. L. A., Mrs. Hobson.

Pony mare to Goldsitt, by N. Hobson, D. W. McGregor.

Saddle pony under 14 hands, by W. Hood, W. S. Ashtipal.

Driving pony under 14 1/2, by K. A. Copeland, J. Love, T. S. Taylor.

Foal by Cormeille, out of Canadian mare, Cummin & Co., Routh & Love, O. P. Skrine.

Foal by Cormeille from pony mare, O. P. Skrine, E. Kendrick.

Yearling from Cormeille, J. D. McEwan, E. Kendrick.

Canadian Mare to Cormeille, 1890 O. P. Skrine.

Pony mare to Cormeille, Routh & Love.

Foal by Prince 8th, by N. M. Cummins, W. Pollock.

Pony over hurdles, by the Hunt Club, R. A. Copeland, W. H. Belson, R. S. Ellis.

Head of 5 spring calves, by Sherlock & Freeman, J. Fotheringham.

Best fattest beef animal, by N. Hobson, J. F. Davis.

Pen of short wool sheep, by Routh & Love, O. P. Skrine.

Head of cattle, 5 cows and bull, by Routh & Love, Rowley & Chapman.

Pen long wool sheep, by R. A. Copeland, R. S. Ennis.

The report of the Ladies' work and dairy departments has not yet been handed in therefore we are unable to publish it this week but it will appear next week.

"The Very Bismarcks."
The Hungarian artist Koppay, most of whose models are to be found in the "Almanac of Götting," has ventured on the task of painting the chancellors of Europe. Koppay has had opportunity of observing Prince Bismarck at home in his own family circle, and what he has produced is, in the best sense of the word, a family picture. He does not present the chancellors in uniform or in a court dress, before parliament or the congress. He shows us the great man in a plain black coat, leaning slightly with the left hand on a chair, whilst extending the right to his son, Count Herbert, who is looking at him with admiration and filial affection.

The face of the prince is turned full on the spectator, a mild seriousness is expressed by the features, which display neither anger resulting from parliamentary friction, nor delight in battling against parliamentary factions. Above the large body rises a head that might almost be called elegant—proportions which are all the more striking from the plain black costume, in which the prince is so little accustomed to see him, but which are none the less caught from the life.

Persons who have had an opportunity to see the prince in his family circle are sure to say that the portrait reflects "Bismarck at home" with surprising truthfulness. The portrait of the son, whom we see in profile, is a no less masterly production. He also wears a black frock coat, and seems to have laid aside all official dignity along with his uniform.

The picture (a knee piece) is entitled "The Two Bismarcks." In the studio of Gustav Schauer a capital photographic copy of the painting has been produced. The reproductions will probably soon become a chief attraction in the windows of the picture dealers, and will be sure to find numerous purchasers.—London Standard.

The Phonograph.
It is alleged by The London Truth that a machine has been patented in Great Britain and will shortly be made known to the public that promises to make ducks and drakes of typewriters, phonographs, graphophones and all previous inventions. The inventor of this mechanical prodigy has just brought it over from America, and its existence for the present is practically a secret.

The new invention, which is named the "phonograph," is about the size of a large cigar box, and weighs five and a half pounds. There are two immense advantages possessed by the "phonograph." First, it will reproduce sound with perfect accuracy upon a flat surface, and, second, it can be produced and sold for \$5.

The Edison phonograph has this disadvantage as a means of conducting correspondence. In Edison's invention, the impression of the words spoken into it is made upon a cylinder, which is inconvenient to send through the post. In the "phonograph" the impression is made upon a flat piece of paper, which can be doubled up and sent through the post like an ordinary letter in an ordinary envelope—the paper, of course, having to be specially prepared for the purpose.

The very highest hopes are entertained as to the universal success of the phonograph, full descriptions of which will, no doubt, shortly appear in the technical journals. Its prospects may, in fact, be gauged when it is remembered that in the United States no less than \$500,000,000 are invested in the present phonograph and graphophone. One hundred thousand of these machines are already in use, and they are rated out for an annual payment of \$10 each.

"Good Stories."
The indictment of the two young newspaper men who have been classed as special flegms, has given rise to a renewed onslaught on the policy of those newspapers which seek "good stories" rather than legitimate news. The criticisms are just, and the censure cannot be too severe. On the most flimsy foundation is frequently built from one to three columns of spun out sensationalism, padded with fictitious detail, embellished with imaginative conversations and incidents, and surmounted with startling and stirring headlines. Most of these good stories are glaring examples of space writing, and have only a sprinkling of truth. They serve no good purpose, and convey no information that possesses the slightest value. That they are not news is by no means the worst feature of the case. They discredit the paper that prints them, and throw a cloud over the trustworthiness of any statement that appears in its columns.—Examiner Democrat.

CENTER SHOTS FROM RIFLED GUNS.

The internal revenue opens an infernal avenue to eternal perdition—People's Graphic.

Science is a good place to hide, but fools can't find the place—Grandson's Graphic.

Speaking of high license—it comes high, but the saloonist must have it—Philadelphia Press.

Sending whisky and bluffs by us for the reason is like making bricks out of a sword and claiming it will thus beat the world it makes—Advance Thought.

There are many times when "honny" means many.—Graphic.

To the prohibitionists of America—Let us kill the liquor traffic and fill the "bloody chalice" with its corpse—Advance.

How can a party overthrow the saloons while the saloons have the power to overthrow it—New Era.

We refuse to face, but we are ready to suffer confusion in all directions—Graphic.

No man who is so besotted as to claim that tobacco or whisky is, or is almost a necessity of life should receive the suffrages of intelligent people—Elgin Daily News (Rep.).

We don't take much interest in discussions as to which of the two old parties is the worse. In our opinion each one is a necessary evil, and a good deal more so—New Era.

A high license minister is a man for whom the devil has a good deal of respect.—Exchange.

If whisky makes a tramp sick it is called jimmies, and if it makes a statesman sick it is called "chills."

Whisky lowers the man and raises the devil.—Whitehall Times.

Whisky is a tax on tobacco declared to be a luxury, and a tax on liquor a burden on the dealer.

Remember that the advocates of license and tax themselves declare that it is the only bar to total prohibition. To vote for license or tax is therefore to vote to bar out total prohibition.

There are millions in a restricted production. There is bankruptcy in an unrestrained surplus capacity—Wine and Spirit Circular.

If you tell your boy to "Go, not in the way of evil men," and then he sees you in the way of the evil men, keep to the right, and you will have led him to give to your instruction—New Era.

We do not belong to the third party, and will not vote with its members except upon the main issue, yet we are free to say that we look upon its members as the worst of the worst.

"Moral Degeneration of Politics." The chief want of the time in this country is a good moral regeneration of politics. The standard of the public conscience has been the opportunity for party chicanery to make politics and public policy an elaboration of selfishness, and selfishness is the chief want of the time.

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A Good Reason.

"But, my dear Alice, he is so awfully round shouldered."

"Well, I'm sure if you had to carry such a lovely, great mistake as Capt. Dumlin's you would be round shouldered, too."—Munsey's Weekly.

MOTTOES TO ARREST THOUGHT.

Sermoes in Sentences—Banners Hung or Prohibitionist's Outer Walls.

The prohibition reform is rich in epigrammatic utterances. Every Prohibition speaker is loaded with them. Every Prohibitionist carries new sentences which in their power to startle, convince and entice voters are truly unique.

Below is a series of mottoes which have adorned the walls of convention halls during the last few weeks. Each one is an argument in itself, and the changes should be rung upon them throughout the campaign.

"We need them that justify the wicked for rewards."

"No evil can be exterminated by selling it the right to exist."

Local option creates local selfishness, paralyzes patriotism, and encourages the liquor traffic in its stronghold."

"High license is the devil's bulwark for the liquor traffic, the greater the revenue, the greater the bulwark."

"That which is morally wrong, cannot be politically right."

"A vote which helps to elect an issue far outweighs in influence a vote which simply elects a man or party."

"Each individual becomes a voluntary and therefore a guilty abettor of the liquor traffic, who votes for a license party."

Partial prohibition means prohibition that will prohibit."

"No license for revenue only, no protection, no free trade for the liquor traffic."

Non-partisan prohibition is non-enforced prohibition—that kind the people now repudiate."

High license makes the liquor seller a collector of revenue. Poor women and children starve and freeze that the rich may elude taxation. Oh! the infamy of it!"

National prohibition by a party whose supremacy depends upon its enforcement will win."

"The prohibition party is the true Anti-Poverty party."

Local option is too local and too optional."

Prohibition will obliterate the sectional and color line in politics."

A half century of the Prohibition party in this means only two parties in 1892, no matter by what name called divided upon this issue. The home vs. the saloon."

A high license tax means a powerful opiate for the voters' conscience."

"The prohibition army of the Blue and Gray 500,000 strong to conquer run."

The liquor traffic—it cannot be legal and virtuous."

The internal revenue is an infernal avenue leading to eternal perdition."

"No protection or free trade for the liquor traffic."

We protest against criminal and pauper immigration."

POLITICS OF THE RUM POWER.

"Our Business, First, Last and All the Time."

The Chicago Champion thus frankly declares its position in relation to party politics. It evidently believes and correctly, that the question to be settled in politics is, "What shall be done with the liquor traffic?" It also very consistently declares that it will support only that party by whatever name called that advocates the wholesale party nominated that stand by the saloon and against prohibition laws.

Pity temperance men are not equally consistent. Thus speaks the Rum Champion, under the heading, "The Politics of the Champion."

In answer to several inquiries quite useless after our repeated declarations and the policies we have followed for years, we once more state that the Champion is not a partisan political advocate, but the independent organ of the national liquor traffic.

"Our motto is, and we carry it out in all our editorial writings: 'Stand by your friends, and crush your opponents and malignant foes.'"

"While the proprietor and editor of the Champion is personally a sound and judicious temperance man, yet in the editorial columns of this national representative of the beer, wine and spirit trade no partisan political feelings, prejudices or pretensions have ever been allowed to influence our opinion and advice. The non-partisan weight by which we gauge the availability of any candidate for popular favor at times of national, state or municipal elections, has always been the degree to which, not upon party distinctions, but upon the individual fair and friendly inclinations or the unshakable hostility evinced by each candidate towards the large classes of citizens engaged in the liquor traffic, and towards their rights and interests as represented in the Champion."

The Anti-Immigration Movement.

The New Crusade Already Begun in Indiana.

An important new line of action regarding prohibition has been recently inaugurated with the active effort of the leaders of the movement in all parts of the country, the first step of which was taken in Indianapolis. It grows out of the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the *Kaukasus* case, wherein it is asserted that the people cannot turn away the morals and health of the public and plainly says that the public health is jeopardized by the sale of liquor and with all prominent workers and it has been agreed to try and attack the constitutional right of license laws.

The National Anti-Immigration League is behind this movement. El F. Ritter, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, who is conducting the work, has been in correspondence with the headquarters in New York for some time, and has made a move which attracts much attention.

The Kansas City, Mo., Herald has interviewed prominent manufacturers and capitalists in Indiana, and has published adjacent saloons upon business and the value of property. The manufacturers interviewed employed an aggregate of 300 men, and in the state in the steel, iron and coal industries, and was an unmitigated evil morally, socially, financially and politically. The United States supreme court has declared:

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to the protection, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for the same."

Backed by this unenviable statement, which should be the chief motto of the license system, declared unconstitutional by our highest courts, and then to close all saloons as common nuisances by injunction proceedings. The Indianapolis movement is the only way for a general advance along this line.

Deal and Answer.

1. Is the liquor traffic, which breeds intemperance and kindred crimes, an enemy of good government?

2. Has the government a right to interfere with its enemies?

3. Will a wise government license and continue in power its enemies, or seek to annihilate them?

4. Is any party that will tolerate, compromise with and receive aid from an enemy which is threatening the nation's overthrow really patriotic?

5. Is the saloon question in politics? Is it, and if it is, and how shall we get it right?

6. Has a new party any right to exist in this nation, or do the old parties "want the earth and the fulness thereof," and claim it in fee simple?

7. Does a man lay open to enemies his smut, honesty and patriotism when he leaves an old party to join a new?

8. Is the leading class of great men, trade, which is almost entirely known by other parties, a sufficient excuse for the high and continued existence of a political party?

9. If a party exists, that will tolerate, compromise with and receive aid from an enemy which is threatening the nation's overthrow, is it patriotic?

10. Does history afford much encouragement to those who believe in a third party which the great party can eventually absorb, or have the reforms of the world been driven out to seek refuge in a third party?

11. Ought a temperance revolution, which satisfies the first requirement of the county centred county, to be the Republican party of New York, and liquor traffic, which is almost entirely known by other parties, a sufficient excuse for the high and continued existence of a political party?

12. Is any party in which the liquor traffic is an important part, and which is almost entirely known by other parties, a sufficient excuse for the high and continued existence of a political party?

13. Is any party in which the liquor traffic is an important part, and which is almost entirely known by other parties, a sufficient excuse for the high and continued existence of a political party?

14. Should the brave citizens wait until success is assured, or enlist when they may help in the victory?—The Issue.

Democrat in English.

The London Star describes Mr. Demorest as "an American teetotal missionary who would make Lawson and Maitland moderate." Those who know Mr. Demorest's fiery enthusiasm will not be surprised at the description. Our ardent friend does not allow his pen to rest while in Europe. The following is published in The Star, and bears all the Demorest characteristics:

The people by a license to the liquor traffic, virtually legalized the most prolific source of crime and debauchery. To palliate and cover up the horrible crimes committed through its influence, they build prisons, penitentiaries, orphan asylums and hospitals to take care of its numerous victims, often with the blood money derived from the traffic. How easily are we misled by our passionate, how effectually personal interests blind judgment and stifle conscience! That alcohol which carries in its train so much death and misery is codified and justified by law is the most monstrous inconsistency of our time. The recent decision of the United States supreme court very clearly denounces this fallacy. No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them. The offer of the license to legalize any evil in the community is the most efficient way to demoralize and debauch the public conscience. To offer the people a premium on crime, and then to mislead them by a legislative fiction, is a gross violation of their selfishness on a pretext for its restriction, as is done so effectively in the license which legalizes and therefore fully justifies the crime of rum selling, is both a political blunder and an awfully dangerous and cruel deception. Anything short of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic tends to establish and perpetuate the evil. Besides, through this license system the constantly increased consumption of this fiery poison has produced a fearful accumulation of crime and pauperism, and is now putting in jeopardy every element of our boasted civilization. This matter ought to be so plain, and the consequences so evident, that all should see its logic at a glance, but human nature is so perverse, and so strongly entrenched in the interests, habits and prejudices of the people that this great red sea of difficulty is to be crossed with other formidable barriers to be overcome before the conscience is sufficiently aroused and the people fully persuaded to do their whole duty in regard to this horrible, inhuman and demoralizing traffic.

Certainly, this justifying the crime of rum selling for a money consideration reaches the climax of pernicious legislation, and is the most vile, insidious and dangerous policy of this century. Unless the people themselves by their tendency to selfish expediency and moral cowardice, nothing short of the destruction of all that is good in our present civilization will follow. Every element of our civilization must go down in the gloom of moral death with all the ghastly horrors of a degraded and debauched mankind that will surely follow in its train.

HIGH LICENSE FAILS.

Encle Sam as an Authority—The Raze Old Story—More Saloons Than Ever.

After the high license law went into effect in July, 1887, the license people secured and published a table which showed the number of saloons in existence in all of the prominent cities and towns of the state prior to July 1, 1887, and the number of saloons existing after July 1, 1887, when high license was in force. This table showed 1,280 saloons before July 1 and 808 after—a reduction of 37 per cent.

The Globe has made a complete canvass of the state by a committee, prefacing its remarks with the following: "The best authority in any state on the liquor business is the state revenue department. Its records are complete. Its statistics range the state to detect violations. Saloon keepers and other liquor dealers, who year after year laugh at laws, regulations, and the state tax, pay every year and pay their dues to the government. No more authoritative statement of the status of the liquor traffic in Minnesota can be obtained than from the records of the department."

It finds the number of saloons before the high license law went into effect was 1,280, the number when the license first went into effect was 808, the number on July 1, 1887, one year after the license first went into effect, 1,170, just 110 less than on July 1, 1887.

The Globe continues: "Allowing for the closing out of saloons, the average will be for 1887 over 120 a month, or more than was ever before issued in the state. The truth is, the number of saloons is on the increase. In the year ending July 1, 1887, there were 1,280 saloons; in the year ending July 1, 1888, there were 1,170, just 110 less than on July 1, 1887."

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TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.

Toronto.

An endeavor was recently made to show that total abstinence do not live so long as those who consume alcohol in moderation; also, strange to say, that those who often drink to excess outlive the total abstainers. Statements purporting to come from the medical profession in England were adduced in support. The whole story has a suspicious appearance. The facts were evidently cooked, but so skillfully as to deceive unwary people.

All persons possessing common sense are aware that an excessive consumption of alcohol leads to ill-health and a high rate of mortality. But many are not convinced that even what is called moderate indulgence tends to lessen the duration of life. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, London, England, has two classes of insurance, one for total abstainers and another for temperate people who are not total abstainers. All insurance offices carefully avoid insuring the lives of drunkards, or of those whom they suspect to be inclined to over-indulgence. That of itself is sufficient to show that the universal experience of life is that alcoholic excess means a high rate of mortality. The directors of the before-mentioned institution at their last annual meeting reported that for the total abstinence section of the whole number of life policies for every 100 claims estimated to fall due by the actuary's tables there had been only 59 deaths, but that in the general section—that is, among those who drank in strict moderation—the deaths amounted to 86 out of the expected 100. Therefore out of equal numbers of two lots of insurers—total abstainers and Temperance men—the abstainers showed 45 per cent. better than the temperate drinkers.

What is a moderate consumption of alcohol? "Cassell's Family Physician" is a book written by physicians of the London hospitals. In the article on alcohol, evidently not by a total abstainer, it is stated that the average London beer contains five per cent. of alcohol; also, as the result of scientific experiments, that two ounces of alcohol consumed in beer should be the daily maximum allowance for a strong man. This would represent two pints of London beer. But, it is added, for most people one-half, or at the outside three-fourths of that allowance would be sufficient. However, the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution goes to prove that total abstinence is the better plan.

PROHIBITION AND BUSINESS.

One of the prominent and well known Chicago bankers, Mr. S. A. McKeen, a sharp business man, has been asked his opinion as to the effect of Prohibition from a business standpoint. He said he had a large business experience in some of the Prohibition Western States, and here is one of his answers:

Second question: "Do you believe that Prohibition of the liquor traffic will result in the decreasing of real estate values, stopping immigration and decreasing the deposit in banks?" No, it will increase the value of real estate in the long run. There are even many drinking people who prefer a Prohibition State because of better surroundings, and hence the safety of their families. Only the people who are determined to carry on the liquor traffic, and the allies of the saloon, would leave a Prohibition State, or keep away from it; but this number is comparatively small and their places would be filled with a more desirable class of citizens. If the whiskey traffic were out of the way, the same property, money and energy would all be used in other businesses and a larger number of men would be employed which would increase rather than decrease values. Men who waste their money in drink do not, as a rule, have money to deposit in banks. It is true that the brewer and the saloon keeper would have money, but those same

men engaged in other business would also have money which they could deposit in the banks. I give the following incident by way of illustration: Some time ago a certain manufacturer in the east paid his men \$1,000 on Saturday night, but before parting with the money marked it, in order to ascertain where it would bring up. On the following Tuesday it was found that \$600 out of the \$1,000 had found its way into the banks through the saloon keepers and brewers. If these men had spent that money in buying clothing and provisions for their families, it would have gone into the banks all the same, through the merchants, and the clothing and provision interests, as well as farmers would have been advanced to that extent less the very small amount of grain which might have been rotted for the purpose of furnishing drink for these men.

To this the Voice may well add a recent opinion of T. V. Powderley, the chief of the Knights of Labor, a good authority. He says:

"That experience (of twenty years among working-men) causes me to say that liquor has done more harm to working men than all other causes. It is not the drinking man alone who suffers, for three drunken working-men in one hundred will prevent the other ninety-seven from accomplishing what they seek."—Voice.

ITEMS OF INTERESTS.

"Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give toil; Give love, give tears, and give thyself; Give, give, be always giving; Who gives not is not living—The more we give the more we live."

One hundred thousand lives and \$1,600,000,000 are lost annually in America by the licensing of intoxicants.

Nevada, with a population about equal to Topeka, consumed last year about twice as much beer as did the entire State of Kansas.

Col. Allison, Government scout, who induced Sitting Bull to leave Canada and surrender after the Custer massacre, became converted at a camp meeting lately, and has since been preaching among the Sioux, converting hundreds.

The 27th of August was the date of no less than three severe stabbing affairs in the Province of Ontario, all resulting from drunken rows. Ontario will soon out-bid Mississippi for the home of the bowie-knife if whiskey is not banished from her borders.

The women of Moore's Hill, Indiana, have adopted a new and successful expedient for ridding their community of an obnoxious saloon. It is a knitting crusade. They take their knitting-work, and in relays go to the saloon and "knit" it out. The saloonkeeper was obliged finally to surrender, and no man has since been so rash as to start another. The "knitting crusade" may not unlikely yet become a powerful anti-saloon agency.

The Montreal Witness, Halifax Voice, and other papers, thought it worth while to state, that the Royal Templar Camp was no mere glorification of the order, but a genuine contribution to temperance work, in which the Order was kept in the background. What did our contemporaries expect? Do they not know that Royal Templarism was instituted to do this very work, and that in doing it well the greatest glory is won for the Order? Do they suggest that temperance societies sometimes grow bigger than the cause and labor only to extend their own existence? If there are such societies they are very badly managed, and their leaders lack wisdom as well as devotion to the cause. The society that does the work for which it was formed is the society which will flourish and establish its right to existence.—Royal Templar.

OFF IN PERIL.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild S. Raspberry always at hand.

ENGLISH CHURCH.
Incumbent, Rev. H. S. Akhurst.
ST. PETER'S, QU'APPELLE.
Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
Holy Days.—Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evening at 10.30 o'clock.
Wednesday.—Evening and choir practice at 10.30 o'clock.

S. CHURCH.
Service every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock.
INDIAN HEAD.
Service every alternate Sunday at 11 or 19 o'clock.

ROSELEY PARK.
Service every fourth Sunday at 19 o'clock.
MURRAY.
Service every fourth Sunday at 15 o'clock.
BALFOUR PARK.
Service every fourth Sunday at 19 o'clock.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday at 11 and 19 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10.15. Pastor's Bible Class at 10.15 o'clock.
Wednesday, Weekly Lecture at 20 o'clock.
Young People's Meeting at 20.45.
Friday, Teachers' meeting at 20 o'clock.
Rev. J. F. FERRY, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. Tozeland.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 10 o'clock.

ROSELEY.
Service every Sunday afternoon at 14.30 o'clock. (2.30 p.m.)
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every second Sunday in the month. Mass at 10.30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.)

BAPTIST CHURCH.
A. T. Robinson.
Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 o'clock.
Service at 11 and 19 o'clock.
Regular weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock.

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.
Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. J. A. Cowan, V. M.; Geo. Pritchard, Sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND.
Lodge Royal Standard No. 112, of this Benevolent Society meets once a fortnight on Thursdays, at 20 o'clock. W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). James Weidman, S. C.; M. Westaway, Rec.-Sec.

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.
G. H. V. Bullock, President.
James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Monday of each month. J. A. Cowan, Chairman; J. R. Brown, J. H. Fraser, Jas. Smith, J. R. Bunn, J. B. Hawkes, John Caldwell, Councillors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.
J. E. Beauchamp, President; J. H. Mac-Caul, Secretary.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.
A. M. McLane, President; W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.
Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bullock, Secretary.

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Prices Always Right.

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Will Help You.

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All attachments, such as hemmers, tuckers, frillers, braiders, quilters, etc., supplied with every machine.

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Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

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House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc
Manus hotel.

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CORONER.
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College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

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IMPROVED FARMS
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

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DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
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genuine and properly assayed gold and
silverware in home and cattle medicine which his
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W. L. C. while learning the veterinary
art, was impressed with the fact that the
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tinguished or altogether lost and knowing
that bad shoeing is the most common cause
of lameness, he will make Scientific prin-
ciples in shoeing a specialty. Consults
for medical attendance. Operations per-
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Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The patronage of the public solicited.

NOTICE.
SALE OF LANDS
IN THE
Municipality of Wolseley
FOR
ARREARS OF TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain
lands in the Municipality of Wolseley
will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes at
the Orange Hall, Wolseley, on
Saturday, November 15th, 1890,
at Ten a.m. A full list of the lands to be
sold will be found in the Qu'Appelle Pro-
gress newspaper of the 11th inst. and in the
15th, 22nd, 29th, August 1st and August 8th.
J. F. MIDDLEBUSH,
Town Clerk, Qu'Appelle.
Auctioneer, August 9th, 1890.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.	
Readings of the thermometer for the week ending Wednesday, October 31, 90	
	Maximum. Minimum.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1890	71 37
Friday, Oct. 25, 1890	60 47
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1890	59 36
Sunday, Oct. 27, 1890	48 40
Monday, Oct. 28, 1890	56 33
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1890	48 35
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1890	44 40

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.	
	6 a.m. 1 p.m. 6 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1890	s 5 s 8 s 6
Friday, Oct. 25, 1890	w 6 w 2 s 10
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1890	s 8 s 6 s 8
Sunday, Oct. 27, 1890	w 7 w 6 calm
Monday, Oct. 28, 1890	w 3 w 6 w 4
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1890	s 5 s 16 s 13
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1890	s 14 s 28 s 9

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. Chas. McDougall has re-
turned from Kamloops with a car-
load of fine horses. See his adver-
tisement in another column.

—Messrs. Blair & Hawkes thresh-
ed on the Lyster Kaye farm at
Balgownie last week 1900 bushels of
oats and moved the machine inside
seven hours.

—Our energetic secretary of the
agricultural exhibition has been
kept very busy for the past week
for the show, and contemplates tak-
ing a trip after the show to McLean
or Deep Lake.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, M.L.A.,
will offer by public auction, on Oct.
13th, the building of a dam across
the coulee on road allowance be-
tween section 4, tp. 20, R. 14, and
section 33, tp. 19, range 14 west of
2nd meridian. All bids subject to
the approval of His Honor the Lieut-
Governor.

—News has just reached us be-
fore going to press of a very nar-
row escape from drowning happening to
two well-known citizens of this
town. It appears they undertook
to guide a few strangers around the
city and show them the local
sights, but took a tumble, not into
the sea, like McGinty, but into the
city engineer's newly constructed
pits for the unware.

—A lecture will be given in the
Government Hall on Monday next
on the Talmud and Jewish sects
and ceremonies, by Mr. James
Meuser. We look forward to a very
interesting and instructive evening,
as Mr. Meuser is well qualified to
speak on these subjects, being of
Jewish parentage and well versed
in Hebrew. The lecture, which
will be open to all, will commence
at 20 o'clock.

—On the 14th inst., Mr. G. S.
Davidson, M.L.A., will let, by pub-
lic auction, the plowing of a first-
guard through the centre of town-
ship 17, range 14, W. of 2nd M.,
commencing on the south between
sections 3 and 4 and running direct-
ly north through said township, con-
necting with the C. C. Co's fire-
break. Said work to be let in cen-
tre of said township. All bids sub-
ject to the approval of His Honor
the Lieut-Governor.

—At the hotel: A. L. Burns,
I. A. McGaw, G. W. Munro, T. L.
Peters, D. J. Paisley, Winnipeg; S.
C. Ellington, Fort Qu'Appelle; C.
E. Somerville, Lucknow; C. T. Gah-
lan, Montreal; E. H. Gregory, Tor-
onto; A. L. Holmes, Ottawa; J. M.
Mangan, Guelph; A. Martin, L. R.
Johnston, D. Watson, J. Secord, R.
McDonald, Regina; W. B. Clenden-
nen, Southampton, Eng.; J. Ander-
son, wife and family, Humboldt; W.
Mair, Prince Albert; C. Johnston,
Kamloops; A. Boucher, Manitoba.

—On Tuesday night last His
Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boni-
face, arrived in his private car from
Balgownie, where he visited the Ger-
man Colony and administered the
Sacrament of Confirmation to a large
number. After spending Wednes-
day in town, yesterday he drove to
the R. C. Mission, where he will
administer the Sacrament of Con-
firmation on Sunday morning next,
and returning here after mass for
Sunday night's service, at which he
will also administer the Sacrament
of Confirmation. His Grace is en-
joying good health and is very
thankful to the C. P. R. for putting
his car at his disposal.

—On Sunday next (D. V.) there
will be an ordination in St. Peter's
pro-cathedral. Morning prayer on
that day will be said at 10:30, the
ordination service following imme-
diately at 11 o'clock. Mr. James
Meuser, the candidate, has been edu-
cated for the ministry at St. Boni-
face College, Warminster, England,
and will go to Churchbridge and
Langenberg where he will find work
amongst the many foreigners set-
tled there.

—On Thursday evening of last
week, government hall was filled
to overflowing, the occasion being a
social given by the ladies of the
Presbyterian congregation. Rev.
Mr. Ferry occupied the chair. The
program comprised recitations, read-
ings, songs, choruses and addresses.
Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea presided at
the organ. A chorus by the child-
ren, "Bringing in the sheaves," was
well received, and the address by
Rev. Alex. Robson, of Fort Qu'Ap-
pelle, was characteristic of a man of
superior ability, and was highly ap-
preciated. Midway in the program
tea was served in the court room.
Words that are not stereotyped fail
us in describing the excellencies of
the edibles prepared by the ladies
and served in the best style. Alto-
gether the social was a grand suc-
cess, and a handsome sum was re-
alized to augment the church funds.

—On Wednesday afternoon last
Conductor Miller, of an east bound
freight, saw a man lying near the
track about a mile east of McLean
station. The train was stopped
and on examination it was found
to be the corpse of Mr. R. D. Mc-
Lean, son of Mr. Jas. McLean, sec-
tion foreman. Conductor Miller
ordered the train back to the sta-
tion and notified the parents of the
young man. The deceased left
home on Sunday last to go to the
tank three miles east; and on Tues-
day evening he left there to return
home and must have taken a fit or
died of heart disease where he lay,
as there were no marks on his body.
The absence of the young man was
not taken notice of by his parents,
as he was in the habit of leaving
home in that way and returning
after an absence of days and even
weeks. The deceased has been ail-
ing for some time, though not so
seriously as to cause apprehension.
An inquest was held yesterday by
Coroner Carthew, but we have
not learned the verdict up to the
time of going to press.

A new organization has been
formed in Toronto—the Travellers'
Circle. Among the objects of the
society are opposition to the treat-
ing system of the day, and the in-
ducing of commercial travellers to
abstain from the use of alcohol as
a beverage. Mr. Dingman is the
president.

AS LADIES' NURSE OR IN- VALID NURSE.

ANY ONE requiring such a person can
hear of one by applying personally to
MISS COOPER.
No. 3, Tanager Cottages,
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SECOND Hand Friction Engine, Separa-
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outfit, at Mosمون.

Apply to
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Macmon, Sept. 13, 1890.

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General Blacksmith,
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Practical Horseshoer.

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Jas. Brown & Son, will continue the
business in all lines of general blacksmithing.
Having had thirteen years of practical ex-
perience he guarantees satisfaction.
Scientific horse-shoeing done in such
a way as to relieve lameness, interfering or
any troubles of the feet.

R. B. FERGUSON,
THE JEWELLER
QU'APPELLE,
Keeps constantly on hand a Fine Assort-
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
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SPECTACLES, ETC.
Bargains going just now in a
Splendid line of Walnut Clocks.
Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.
Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
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A Car Load of

B. C. Mares & Colts

From 2 to 5 years of age.

This is a first class Band and
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CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or Exchanged for Cattle.

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NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

R. E. SMITH,
Tonsorial Artist,

HAS OPENED A SHAVING PARLOR
next door to S. H. Collins' shoe store
where he is ready to do shaving and haircut,
trim in all styles. He invites the patronage
of the public. Shop open from 7:30 to 22
o'clock.

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Butcher, Qu'Appelle.

Beefsteak, 10 cents per lb.
By the quarter, 6 cents.
Roasts, large, 8 cents per lb.
Boiling Beef, 6 cents.

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ETC., ETC., ETC.

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